USER GUIDE

PURE ACOUSTICS®

5.1 Home Theater Speaker Package

LORD-8

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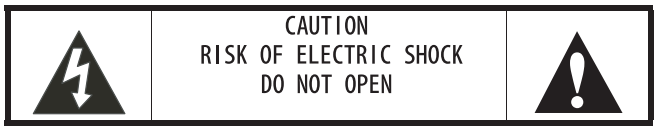
Welcome

Congratulations on your purchase of a high-quality Pure acoustics® product. Your LORD-8 speaker system represents the state of the art in home theater speaker design and is designed for reliable and trouble-free performance. It will provide outstanding performance and years of listening enjoyment. Take time to read through this manual thoroughly to make sure that you get maximum performance out of your new speakers.

Safety information



Warning

To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not remove the cover or back. No user serviceable parts inside. Refer servicing to qualified service personnel.

To reduce the risk of fire or electric shock, do not expose your speakers to rain or moisture. Dangerous high voltages are present inside the enclosure.

Do not open the cabinet.

Caution

To prevent electric shock, match the wide blade on the power cord plug to the wide slot on an electric outlet. If the plug does not fit, consult a licensed electrician to replace the obsolete outlet. Do not modify the power cord plug, or you will defeat this safety feature.

When replacing the direct plug-in power supply or a separable, cord-connected power supply, the replacement must be an exact duplicate or one which has been recommended by the manufacturer.

This symbol indicates that there is dangerous voltage within the enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electric shock.

This symbol indicates that there are important operating and maintenance instructions in the literature accompanying your speakers.

Important safety instructions

1. Read these instructions.
2. Heed all warnings.
3. Follow all instructions.
4. Do not use your speakers near water.
5. Clean only with a dry cloth.
6. Do not block any ventilation openings. Install in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
7. Do not defeat the safety purpose of the polarized or grounding-type plug. A polarized plug has two blades with one wider than the other. A grounding type plug has two blades and a third grounding prong. The wide blade or the third prong is provided for your safety. If the provided plug does not fit into your outlet, consult an electrician for replacement of the obsolete outlet.
8. Protect the power cord from being walked on or pinched particularly at plugs, convenience receptacles, and the point where they exit from your speakers.
9. Only use attachments or accessories specified by the manufacturer.
10. Use only with a cart, stand, tripod, bracket, or table specified by the manufacturer.

11. Unplug your speakers during lightning storms or when unused for long periods of time.
12. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.
13. Servicing is required when your speakers have been damaged in any way, such as the power supply cord or plug is damaged, liquid has been spilled or objects have fallen into your speakers, your speakers have been exposed to rain or moisture, do not operate normally, or have been dropped.
14. Your speakers should not be exposed to dripping or splashing, and no objects filled with liquids, such as vases, should be placed on your them.
15. The main power switch is used as the disconnect device, so the switch should always remain within easy reach for quick shutoff. The standby switch does not disconnect the speaker system from power.

The double insulation symbol indicates a double-insulated product. In a double-insulated product, two systems of insulation are provided instead of grounding.

Features

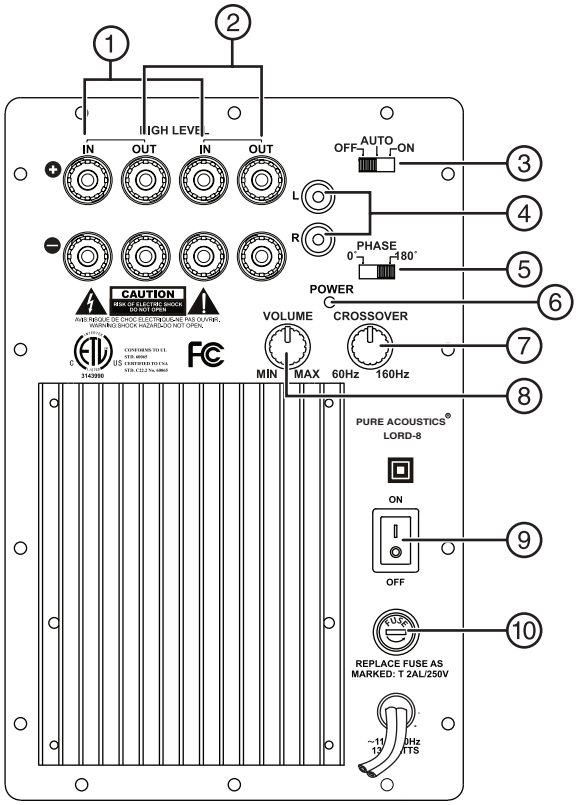
Satellite/center channel speaker

- 0.75-inch (19 mm) balanced dome tweeter (center channel)
- 2.5-inch (64 mm) midwoofer
- 0.5-inch (13 mm) balanced dome tweeter (satellite)
- Video shielding for placement near a TV or monitor
- 5-way binding posts
- Injection-molded plastic cabinets

Subwoofer

- 8-inch (203 mm) cone
- High-efficiency amplifier
- Bass reflex enclosure with low noise vent
- Adjustable low-pass crossover frequency
- Adjustable volume control
- Phase switch
- Automatic signal-sensing control

Back of subwoofer



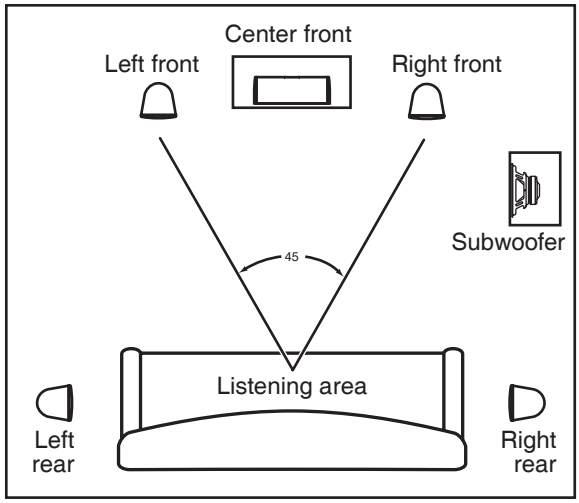
#	Component	Description
1	Left channel (high level) input	These binding post terminals for speaker wires accept a stereo, speaker-level, full-range signal from a receiver or power amplifier. This signal is processed and amplified to power the subwoofer.
2	Right channel (high level) input	
3	Auto signal switch	This three-position switch controls the power status of the subwoofer. • Off: Turns the subwoofer off. • Auto: Places the subwoofer in standby mode. In standby, the subwoofer automatically turns on when an audio signal is applied to either the high (speaker) level or low (line) level inputs. In this mode, the subwoofer will turn off about 15 minutes after the input signal has stopped. • On: Turns the subwoofer on regardless of whether a signal is present.

#	Component	Description
4	Line level input	These RCA jacks accept a line-level, full-range signal from the pre-amplifier or LFE output of a receiver or preamplifier. This full-range signal is processed and amplified to power the subwoofer.
5	Polarity switch	This two-position switch allows the best match of acoustic output between the subwoofer and the satellite speakers in the crossover frequency region between them. • The 0° position maintains phase from input to output. • The 180° position changes the polarity by 180°. Try both settings and pick the one that sounds best.
6	Status LED	This shows the status of the subwoofer. • Red indicates that the amplifier is plugged in and the power switch is either off or in standby mode with no input signal present. • Green indicates that the amplifier is operating with a signal present at the input from the pre-amplifier, receiver, or power amplifier.
7	Subwoofer crossover (frequency)	This rotary control sets the upper frequency at which the output of the subwoofer begins to roll off. Continuously variable from 60 Hz to 160 Hz, it matches the upper frequency characteristics of the subwoofer to the low-frequency response of the satellite speakers. Recommended setting: 150 Hz.
8	Volume control (gain)	This rotary control adjusts the level of the subwoofer and is used to balance its volume with that of the satellite speakers.
9	Main power switch	This switch controls the overall power status of the subwoofer. It must be in the ON position for the subwoofer to operate.
10	Fuse	For continued protection, replace the fuse with the same type and size listed.

Setting up your speakers

Positioning your speakers

The following illustration depicts the most generally accepted speaker locations for a home theater system.



Although there are limitless ways you can arrange your speakers, using the above illustration as a template will provide a great starting point. Experiment with slightly different speaker locations for improved performance in your specific listening environment.

The left front and right front speakers should form a 45-degree triangle, using the center seating position as the apex.

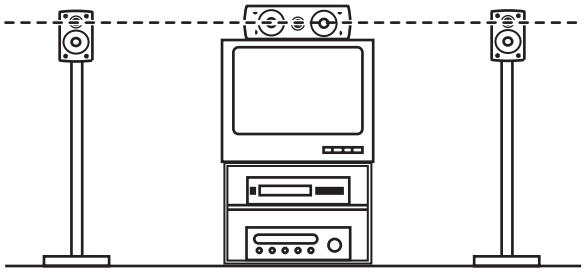
The rear speakers should be placed beside the listening area, and pointed towards each other, about 2-3 feet above the listener's head.

Front speaker heights

One of the most important parameters for the front speakers in a home theater system is their height. Refer to the following illustration for an example of ideal speaker height placement.

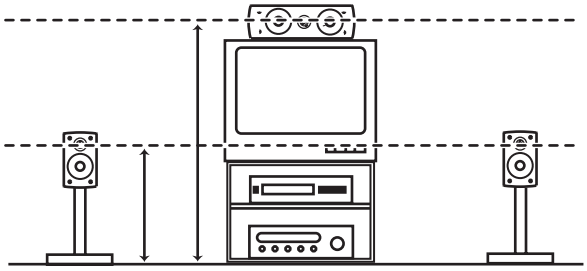
In an ideal arrangement, all three speakers are aligned on the same horizontal plane in relation to the viewing screen. This establishes a firm “audio image” height when special audio effects are panned from one side to the other, such as a speeding car moving across the screen.

Proper placement



A large “audio image” discontinuity (mismatch) occurs when the heights of the front speakers vary, as illustrated below. This uneven speaker arrangement makes the “audio image” of a moving object sound unnatural due to shifts in the audio image height.

Improper placement

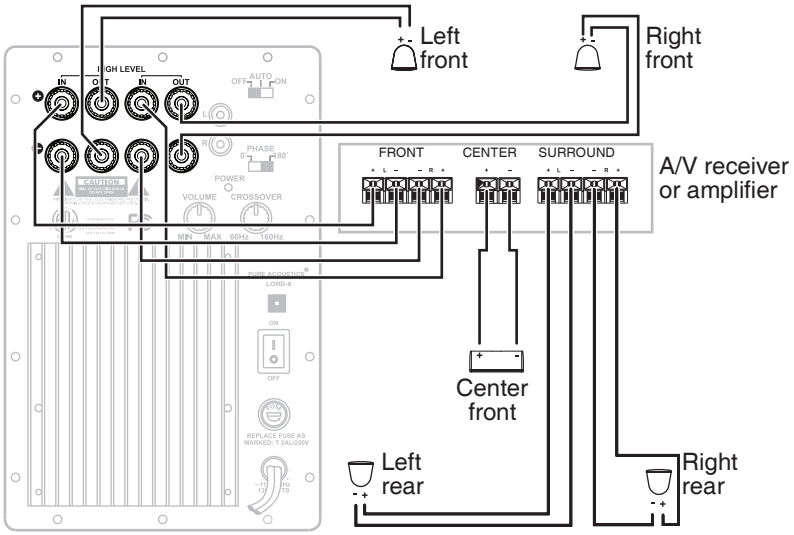


Connecting your speakers

> Warning
> Turn off all power to your subwoofer and other equipment before making any connections.

Refer to the following illustration as a guide for connecting the speakers using speaker-level (high-level) inputs.

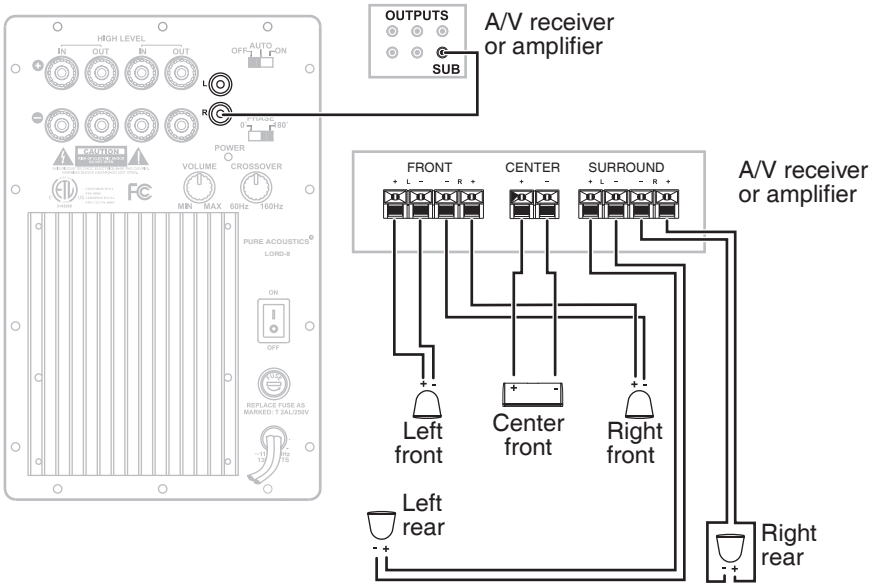
Speaker-level inputs



Refer to the following illustration as a guide for connecting speakers using line-level (subwoofer) inputs from A/V amplifiers and receivers with 5.1-channel outputs.

Connect the subwoofer LFE output of a receiver to either the left or right line-level RCA input jack. In this situation, a Y adapter could be used but is not required. If you don't have an LFE output, then left/right pre-amplifier outputs can be connected to the left/right line-level RCA input jacks.

Line-level inputs



Care and maintenance

Use the following guidelines to maintain the appearance of your speakers:

- Use a soft, damp cloth to clean the speaker cabinet.
- Avoid using harsh detergents or cleaning fluids.
- Remove the grilles to vacuum and remove dust.
- Do not vacuum any of the speaker components, because permanent damage could result.

Troubleshooting

After you have set up your new speakers, they should give you years of listening enjoyment with your favorite movies and music. However, if you should experience a problem with your speakers, try these troubleshooting steps to help diagnose and fix the problem.

Problem	Solution
Subwoofer makes loud noises when power is turned on.	• Muting circuit is defective. Return for repair.
Subwoofer has no output, and Status LED is off.	• Line cord is not plugged in. • Line fuse is blown. Unplug the line cord from the wall outlet, then check the fuse. • Internal fuse is blown. Return for repair.
Subwoofer has no output, and Status LED is red.	• No signal is reaching the subwoofer. Check the connections from the receiver or preamplifier. • The power switch is off. Move switch to **Standby** or **On**.
Subwoofer has no output, and Status LED is green.	• Audio signal is present, but input level control is set at the minimum.
Subwoofer has little output.	• Input level control is set too low. • If using high-level inputs, right and left channels are connected out of phase. Check the wiring.
Subwoofer output is distorted at high volume.	• Volume of the subwoofer is too high, causing the amplifier to be overdriven. Reduce the input level control. • The signal from the receiver, amplifier, or preamplifier is distorted from being overdriven. Reduce the main system volume or bass tone control. • Subwoofer electronics are defective. Return for repair.
Subwoofer output is distorted at low volume.	• The signal from the receiver, amplifier, or preamplifier is distorted from defective electronics. • The signal connecting wires to the subwoofer are shorted. Check the wiring. • Subwoofer electronics are defective. Return for repair.
Subwoofer emits a hum or buzzing noises.	• Grounding problem or ground loop condition. Check the wiring. • Isolate the problem by removing all connecting cables and turning up the subwoofer input level control. If noise is still present, subwoofer electronics are defective. Return for repair.

Specifications

Satellite/center-channel speaker	
Driver complement	Midwoofer: 2.5-inch (64 mm) shielded with paper cone, foam surround Tweeters: • 0.5-inch (13 mm) balanced dome tweeter (satellite) • 0.75-inch (19 mm) balanced dome tweeter (center channel)
Frequency response	SAT: 222Hz - 26kHz Center: 175Hz - 25kHz
Impedance	SAT: 100W Center: 80W
Power handling	50 W
Sensitivity	83dB@2.83V/1 m (3.28 feet)
Weight	Satellite: 1.5 lbs. (0.68 kg) Center channel: 2.0 lbs. (0.91 kg)
Dimensions	Satellite: 6.31 × 4 × 3.75 inches (160 × 102 × 95 mm) Center channel: 4.13 × 9.13 × 3.75 (105 × 232 × 95 mm)
Subwoofer	
Driver complement	Woofer: 8-inch (203 mm) high-excursion woofer
Amplifier power	80 W RMS
Crossover frequency	Continuously variable 60 Hz~160 Hz
Frequency response	33 Hz~160 Hz
Enclosure	Bass reflex design
Weight	17.5 lbs. (7.94 kg)
Dimensions	14.33 × 11.81 × 13.15 inches (364 × 300 × 334 mm)